

Kentucky Gazette

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.

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A D V E R T I S I N G .

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months \$4; six months \$7 50, twelve months
\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO JULIA,

ON HER VOYAGE AT SEA.

Once now, the woes and cares of life
Have sear'd my heart and fraue,
Yet oft' amid the worldly strife
I only thought of thee.

Bt now, the woes and cares of life
Have sear'd my heart and fraue,
When roaming forth in chidh'ld's ways,
I only thought of thee.

And still at midnight, on my ear,
Or at the rosy dawn of day,
Thy voice, still lingering, do I hear,
Tho' thou art far away!

Oh! dearest, dost thou think of me,
A wery wnder here,
And for me on that azure sea,
Ever drop a peary tear?

I know thou dost! for love's fond tones,
By angel hands are twic'd,
And when we rightly see their thrones,
In heaven's records plac'd.

B. W. & W.
* The Arabian's believe the stars to be the
thrones of angels.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY.

JOHN BULL was Yankee's dad,
Yankee doodle dandy,
He'd kiss and hug us very glad,
Yet sometimes he would get tight mad
At romping trick and gano we play'd,
Yankee doodle dandy.

In the wilderness we met,
Yankee doodle dandy;
We were there a dawning set,
And though sorrows oft beset,
Still grew on our daddy's pet;
Yankee doodle dandy.

We for ten and mifins pray'd,
Yankee doodle dandy.
Johnny then grew sore afraid
We would rob him of his trade,
Then his hirch upon us laid;
Yankee doodle dandy.

Hush! he cried, ye peevish toads;
Yankee doodle dandy.
Tea your sickly stomach loads,
Stay at home, and raise your logs,
Or shall bite ye my hull-dogs;
Yankee doodle dandy.

Johnny then to gull us came:
Yankee doodle dandy.
Cried—I'll teach you sense and shame,
I will soon your willness tame—
There he play'd the losing game:
Yankee doodle dandy.

Now it is an alter'd case:
Yankee doodle dandy.
We are Johnny live in peace—
Yankees are friendly race,
Wrath forgotten—no disgrace:
Yankee doodle dandy.

THE CRACKER.
MOUNTSTERLING, July 2, 1838.

From the New York American.

BOYHOOD.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTON, U. S. ARMY.
I never see the laughing eyes
Of jealous boys at play,
But memories fond within me rise
Of childhood's happy day;
To sport upon the festive ground
Seem'd all I had to do,
And when my comrades laughed around,
My heart was happy too.

I seldom cared for dust or noise,
Or wore a troubled brow;
But thought myself, with marble toys,
—Oh! richer far than now;
I never pined for foreign land,
Nor sigh'd for distant sea;
The top which turned beneath my hand
Had charms enough for me.

But now, upon my troubled soul,
Come visions dark and deep;
My thoughts are where the billows roll—
And where the whirlwinds sweep.
I love to see the hending mast
Bow down before the storm,
And hear amid the rushing blast
The wing without a form.

I wander over the plain of death,
As through a lady's bower,
Deep watching for the battle breath,
As for a thought of power.
Alas! the lesson manhood brings,
And little understand;
—To leave the lone of gentler things,
For toil by field and flood.

Flow on, calm blood of childhood flow!
Speed not your current thin!
Nor let the conscious bosom know
The fires which sleep within;
Too soon will come the moment when
Each pulse anew will start,
And then with purple tides of men
Must battle with the heart.

The French squadron sailed from Newport
for France, with the Prince de Joinville on
board.



[By Authority.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 29.]

AN ACT making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for arrears for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Surveyor for the Territory of Wisconsin shall be appointed, who

any such collector, a sum greater than the compensation he would have been entitled to receive in case the law therein referred to, for the suspension of payment upon revenue bonds, had not been passed, and the said commissions had been paid to the collector, to whom the same are hereby given, during his continuance in office, and at the first maturity of the bonds.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 29.]

AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor of Public Lands in the Wisconsin Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a Surveyor for the Territory of Wisconsin shall be appointed, who

shall have the same authority, and perform the same duties respecting the public lands and private land claims in the Territory of Wisconsin, as are now vested in and required of the surveyor of the lands of the United States in Ohio.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor for Ohio to deliver to the Surveyor for Wisconsin Territory, all the maps, papers, records, and documents relating to the public lands and private land claims in the said Territory of Wisconsin, which may be in his office; and in every case where it shall be impracticable to make a separation of such maps, papers, records and documents, without injury, it shall be his duty to cause copies thereof, certified by him, to be furnished to the Surveyor of Wisconsin Territory; which copies shall be of the same validity as the originals. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to cause the expense attending the transfer of the records to be paid out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Surveyor for Wisconsin Territory, to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall establish his office at the town of Du Buque, in the Territory of Wisconsin; and that he shall be allowed an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, to commence at such period as his office shall be in readiness for operation; and he shall be authorized to employ one draughtsman and clerk, whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed sixteen hundred dollars per annum. He shall also be allowed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum for office rent, fuel, and other incidental expenses of his office; to be paid out of the money appropriated for surveying the public lands.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for the hire of a corps of mechanics, laborers, mule drivers, teamsters, wagon masters and team assistants, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For transportation and other expenses of four thousand volunteers, one hundred thousand dollars;

For freight or transportation of military supplies sent into Florida and the Cherokee country, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For wagons, carts, ambulances, and harness, and for boats and lighters, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For transportation of supplies from the principal depots to the points of consumption, including the hire of steamboats and other vessels, and the expense of public steamers and transportschooners, seven hundred thousand dollars;

For the hire of a corps of mechanics, laborers, mule drivers, teamsters, wagon masters and team assistants, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For transportation and other expenses of four thousand volunteers, one hundred thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous and contingent charges of all kinds, not embraced under the foregoing heads, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For drafts lying over, and arrears for services and supplies in Florida and the Cherokee country, one million, forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars;

For pay of four thousand volunteers, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, including one hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars, arrears for eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one million four hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-two cents.

For subsistence for militia, volunteers, and friendly Indians, three hundred and sixty-five thousand and forty dollars;

For the purchase of powder and other materials for cartridges, together with the repairs of gun-carriages, small-arms, and accoutrements, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For tents, knapsacks, and other supplies furnished by the clothing bureau, twenty thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-six cents;

For correcting an error in paying the Indians employed in the public service in Florida, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-three cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the further sum of one million forty-seven thousand and sixty-seven dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full, for all objects specified in the third article of the supplementary articles of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-five, between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, and for the further object of aiding in the subsistence of said Indians for one year after their removal west. Provided, That no part of the said sum of money shall be deducted from the five millions stipulated to be paid to said tribe of Indians by said treaty: And provided, further, That the said Indians shall receive no benefit from the said appropriation, unless they shall complete their emigration within such time as the president shall deem reasonable, without coercion on the part of the Government.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for satisfying all claims for arrears of annuities, for supplying blankets and other articles of clothing for the Cherokee who are not able to supply themselves, and which may be necessary for their comfortable removal, and for medicines and medical assistance, and for such other purposes as the President shall deem proper to facilitate the removal of the Cherokee, one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

R. H. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

JAMES K. POLK.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 29.]

AN ACT to secure the payment of certain commissions on duty bonds to collectors of customs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, on all bonds for duties, taken by any collector of the customs, the payment whereof has been at any time postponed by virtue of "An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds," passed on the sixteenth day of October last, the collectors who took said bonds, respectively, or their legal representatives, shall be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and entitled to receive the same commissions, whenever and as fast as the sums secured by such bonds shall be paid into the Treasury, as they would respectively have been entitled to be allowed and receive had the said bonds been paid at maturity and without such postponement; and no part of such commissions shall be claimed by or allowed to the successor in office of any such collector, in any case in which such successor would not have been entitled by law to a portion thereof, if such postponement of the payment of said bonds had not taken place: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to give to any collector of the customs, or to the representatives of

any such collector, a sum greater than the compensation he would have been entitled to receive in case the law therein referred to, for the suspension of payment upon revenue bonds, had not been passed, and the said commissions had been paid to the collector, to whom the same are hereby given, during his continuance in office, and at the first maturity of the bonds.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

[RESOLUTION—No. 5.—PUBLIC.]

RESOLUTION to disapprove and disaffirm an act of the Legislative Council of the Wisconsin Territory chartering a bank.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress do hereby

entitle "An act to incorporate the stockholders of the State Bank of Wisconsin, at Prairie du Chien," a copy of which said act has, during the present session of Congress, been presented for its opinion, and for confirmation or disaffirmation; and the same act of the Legislative Council of the said Territory is hereby declared to be null and void, and to have no force or effect.

APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—Some three weeks

since, about 1000 Indians met here to receive their annuities, and last week our

citizens were not a little gratified at the

holding of an Indian council in our midst.

The chiefs and head men of the Ottowas

met in solemn conclave, to listen to and entertain some propositions from Mr. Schoolcraft, superintendent of Indian affairs, one of which was that henceforth they should receive their annuities on Grand river, instead of at Mackinaw, as provided in the treaty of 1836, and another to appoint a delegation to go west of the Mississippi, to select the land on

which, eventually, they are to take up their residence. The council met in the Court house, and was conducted with all the form and solemnity usual upon such occasions. The Indians, after hearing the propositions of Mr. Schoolcraft, smacking the pipe of peace, and solemnly renewing their covenant of friendship with the "great father," told Mr. S. that they had listened to his talk and smoked his pipe, and that they would consult among themselves, and give an answer in the afternoon. This they did in the form of a speech from one of the chiefs, which was certainly an impressive specimen of native eloquence. They accepted all the propositions of Mr. S. and the council broke up with the greatest good feeling on the part of the Indians towards the whites.—*Grand River (Mich.) Times.*

met in a condition in which you saw me some two months since. I have now completely regained my hearing after using three bottles.

I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WILSON.

London, March 12, 1836. No. 10, Blackfriars.

Wade Park, Somerset, May 7, 1836.

Dr. J. Seguin.—Your Acoustic Drops have effected wonders on my son. Having, during the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake while skating, the cold produced a partial deafness in one ear, and almost total in the other. We have applied but two bottles, and find him so much benefitted, that I am induced to send for a dozen, in order to distribute among some of my tenants, as well as to continue their use in my son's case. Please deliver them to the bearer, John Simonson, who is provided with the money to pay for them.

With great respect,

HAMPTON WADE.

Manchester, June 10, 1836.

I have used Dr. Seguin's Acoustic Drops in my practice with great success. I consider it more universally successful than any medicine for the cure of deafness that ever came under my observation. I know nothing of its composition.

HENRY GALE, M. D.

[TRANSLATION.]

Lisbon, January, 1817.

Dr. Josequin Seguin submitted to me his medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved to me that it is a good preparation for the purpose. Dr. Seguin's private character is such as must entitle him to the greatest respect and confidence wherever he is known.

LOPEZ FIGANIERE,

Pres't Medical Academ.

NOTICES OF CURE.

Mrs. SARAH HANCASTER, of Islington, afflicted with deafness, said to have been caused by the discharge of a gun near her ear, was permanently cured by the use of one bottle.

GEORGE HEEWARD, of Paddington, was entirely subject to a discharge from one ear, which resulted in total deafness on that side. The use of two bottles has restored his hearing, so that no inconvenience results. He continues to use.

RICHARD THOMPSON, of St. Martin's Lane, became gradually so deaf as to be unable to hear a full orchestra in their loudest performances. He was relieved by one bottle so as to be able to hear indistinctly, and was permanently cured by three bottles.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMS, of Richmond, became deaf after a severe attack of inflammation in the head, and was cured by the use of two bottles.

Miss LOUISA VINCENTS, of Turnham Green, aged 17, was

Kentucky Gazette.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Wednesday last, the birth-day of American Independence, was commemmorated in an appropriate manner; showing that the glorious principles of '76 still remain in our hearts, and that the actors on that memorable era still live in the grateful recollection of freemen. At 10 o'clock the Military companies, under the command of Capt. S. C. Trotter, as Marshal of the day, paraded on the public square, and were joined by a large concourse of citizens, from whence they marched to the beautiful grove of Geo. R. Trotter, Esq., where arrangements for the celebration of the day had been made. The Declaration of Independence, accompanied by a few pertinent and happily conceived remarks, was read by D. C. WICKLIFFE, after which an excellent oration was delivered by JOHN C. ROGERS, Esq. The company then sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Captain Forbes—Gen. John M. McCalla, acting as President, assisted by Col. Thomas A. Russell, Capt. R. B. Parker, and Col. Wm. Brynn, as Vice Presidents. After the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were drunk with great applause, and responded to by the roar of artillery and the enlivening strains of an excellent band of music. After dinner the company marched back to town, nothing having occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.—*Int.*

REGULAR TOASTS.

The day we celebrate. A bright era, in the history of nations. Freemen hail its re-appearance, with joy and gratulation—tyrants tremble at its approach.

George Washington. No country can bound his fame—nation can long remain uninfluenced by his example; “His residence is creation.”

The Heroes and Sages of '76. Their names, shall forever stand like adamantine pillars, whose foundations are fixed in the earth, whilst their summits are lost in the heavens.

The Union of the States. A political phenomenon—the wonder of the earth, the hope of the patriot, long may it, beam-like, attract the admiration and imitation of the world.

The Heroes of the Late War. A consecrated band of patriots, who, on the summons of “wild war’s deadly blast,” buckled on their armour & died there to the “sainted field,” to dare and do and die in their country’s cause. Hallowed be their memory.

The Army of the U. S. When the eagle again plumes his wing for battle, may it win laurels, worthy to twine with those won on the immortal fields of Monmouth and Saratoga.

The Navy of the U. S. It is still on surling at every mast head, a banner resplendent with a hundred glorious victories and prepared to meet the enemies of our country.

American Genius. While the steel rod deprives the lightning of its wrath, and the majestic steamer ascends the opposing current, no slander can sully its glory.

The Constitution of the U. S. Framed by sages, adopted by patriots and cherished by thirteen millions of freemen, may it forever burn, a glorious beacon on the watchtower of liberty.

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Twin brothers in the cause of freedom, the one the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, the other the proudest artificer of the Constitution. Green be their memories.

Lafayette. The fame of Lafayette, like a gigantic Colossus, its feet rests on both continents.

The cause of human Liberty throughout the world. May it receive additional strength from each returning anniversary of this our Political Sabbath.

The Fair.

“All are lovely, all blossoms of heart and of mind, All true to their natures, as Nature designed To cheer and solace, to strengthen, comfort, And with love that can durst not bory to blesse.”

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

“By J. M. McCalla, President. *The memory of Gen. Charles Scott.* The hero of Monmouth and of twenty other hard fought battles.

By Capt. Paker, Vice President. *The military companies now on parade.* A nation may safely repose upon them in the hour of peril.

By Col. T. A. Russell, Vice President. *River Raisin.* In those memorable battles, the Voltiniers from the 10th and 42d regiments, fought as brothers in one consolidated company—they now unite in celebrating this day together—and should occasion hereafter require their services, they will in the same manner, undergo every privation and if necessary spill their blood in defense of their country.

By H. Clay, Jr. *Fayette county and the city of Lexington.* Names drawn from the pages of the history of our Revolution, may the deeds of their children be worthy of commemoration in the succeeding series of the same glorious volume.

By G. Graves. *To all Kentuckians whose bones bleach the fields which their blood crimsoned during the late war—Can we ever forget them?*

By C. J. Sander. *George R. Trotter, Esq.* The present owner of this beautiful grove, by his liberality in offering it for the present occasion, shows the spirit of his forefathers.

By C. A. Stephens. *The Bloody 42d.* May they always be as ready to meet the enemies of our country and do as much execution as they have at their dinner this day.

By J. H. Overall. *Liberty.* The great wave of human liberty is in motion, and it will continue to roll onward until Bastiles, inquisitions and crowned heads shall all be buried beneath its mighty tide, and man restored to his unalienable rights.

By H. L. Brown. *George Washington.* The great Apostle of Liberty, to whose glorious example, the votaries of freedom throughout the world look for their political salvation; time that destroys all else only throws a brighter lustre over his name and consecrates his memory in the affections of his countrymen.

By B. C. Rogers. *The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.* Characters of more exalted worth never graced the pages of history.

By Thos. A. Russell. *The Militia.* The bulwark of our country—a speedy re-organization of the laws for its government by our State and national governments is indispensable to promote proper discipline and render it as efficient as it should be, and productive of those benefits our country may expect at our hands.

By Sam. Fitch. *Internal Improvements.* May they progress with the spirit of the age, until the towering mountains of the East and West shall yield to canal and rail road transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

By a stranger. *Robert Wickliffe of Fayette.* His inflexible political career as well as his unblemished character, point him out as the worthiest successor to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, should that individual prove the next incumbent of the Presidential Chair.

By William Preston. *The single star of Texas.* The brightest ornament that could be added to the azure field of our national banner.

By R. Pindell. Capt. James Gabriel Trotter; as brave a soldier as ever lived.

By one of the Company. *The memory of Gen. Geo. Trotter.*

By P. Doyle. *The day we celebrate.* May the illustrious example of the patriots and sages that make this day memorable, ever act as a stimulus to the rising generation, to show to Britain that patriotism, chivalry and letters, go hand in hand—and Kentucky, their central attraction. As a specimen of her transcendent genius I will mention One; the Author of some of the most admirable poems and melodies that have yet, appeared in our State, *William Wallace Esq.* who may justly termed the bright Star of the Western Poets.

By L. B. Smith. *American Industry.* The wealth and glory of the nation. It must be protected.

By Capt. Forbes. *Old Kentucky.* All her citizens eat free, pay well, and fight bravely.

By Capt. Samuel C. Trotter. *The Volunteer Companies of Lexington.* May Union, and friendship, be their motto.

By one of the Company. *The Orator of the day.* May he ever prosper, his office so crowded with clients and his name echo far and wide among the citizens of Kentucky.

By one of the Company. *The Heroes of the Alamo!* Their example has given a fresh impetus to the assertion of equal rights and free opinion—May their cried waves, how onward, until the whole world is enveloped in a moral deluge, and not an ARRARAT shall appear above its surface, on which an ark of Tyranny can rest.

By Capt. Thwaits. *America.* The fair daughters of Kentucky, may they know of no bondage but that of Hymen, and may those chains prove silken fetters.

By E. Stephens. *The day we celebrate.* May it always be remembered by American citizens.

By Sam. Fitch. *The People of the U. S. States Citizens and Soldiers.* May they with one hand direct the affairs of State and with the other wield the sword in defense of the Liberty we this day enjoy.

By David Megowan. *The memory of Capt. N. G. S. Hart.*

By R. Wickliffe, Jr. *The Constitution of the U. S.* What is it but the rainbow of liberty, which, with one base resting on the Lakes, and the other on the Gulf, spans the bright arch of happy America.

By B. F. Graves. *Capt. Meade, the gallant Kentuckian who fell at Raisin.* The return of this anniversary serves to recall to us the recollection of his bravery and virtue.

By E. G. Delmon, *July the 4th, 1776.*

By A. G. Herndon. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.* The three great national interests—each equally dependent on the other. May they be cherished by the People of the U. States.

By B. F. Graves. *The memory of Capt. John Edmonson.* Long will his name be cherished with gratitude by the freemen of Fayette.

By C. S. Lewis. *Thos. Jefferson.* May the curtain of bigotry never hide from our view, nor aristocratic mandate consign to oblivion, this morning star of LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE.

By L. B. Smith. *The Declaration of American Independence.* It was achieved by valor. It must be preserved by virtue.

While in New Bedford a few days since, we saw a whale boat, with all its appurtenances, masts, oars and sails, which has been ordered for Louis Philippe, King of France, and is to be carried out in the Ile de France, to serve as model for the boat builded in His Majesty’s dominions. This boat is the most perfect and beautiful specimen we ever saw. It was built by Mr. Jethro Coffin, of New Bedford.—*Dedham Patriot.*

From the *Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser Extra, June 20th 1838—I o'clock, P. M.* FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT PU-LASKI, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 14th JUNE.

We think it highly important to state in the first place, that gentlemen of unquestionable character and judgment concur in saying the fatal explosion was caused by gross negligence on the part of those who had the direction of the machinery. Solomon, a black waiter on board, who had once been a fireman, states—that a little after 11 o'clock, as he turned from the fire room, he heard the 2d Engineer, who was on duty, turn the water-works, and from the shrill whistle which ensued, he knew that the water had gotten too low, and that there was imminent danger.

Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lovejoy and others, give it as their opinion, that the blowcock had been negligently left open—that the boilers had been emptied—which alarmed the Engineer, and caused him, in his fright, to fill them suddenly with fresh water. The boiler being heated to redness, this body of water was instantly converted into steam with an expansive force which the sides of the boiler were too feeble to resist. It is further positively stated that during the whole passage, within twenty minutes of the catastrophe, the steam gauge-cock indicated from 27 to 29 inches of steam.

The facts which immediately followed are given correctly by Hibbert, as published in our extra of the 18th, until it reaches the statement of the sinking. This was not the case, but she parted into three pieces.

In the breaking up, the whole boat went under water, but upon the separation of the keel from the upper part of the boat, the bow and stern emerged again. Very shortly after the forward portion of the stern was depressed beneath the water, and the hinder portion elevated into the air, upon the highest portion of which were from 50 to 60 persons, more than two-thirds of whom were ladies and children. This continued within the view of those passengers upon the bow of the boat, (from whom this statement is made,) about one hour, when it entirely disappeared. The keel, after its separation, came to the surface bottom upwards, when it floated in immediate contact with the bow for a half hour, when it was seen no more. There was no one upon this fragment.

We will now proceed to speak of the bow and the fate of those whom it contained. Upon this portion of the wreck there were originally 18. All immediately proceeded to lighten their fragment, by throwing into the sea every thing not necessary to secure salvation, which gave it greater buoyancy. On Friday about 12 o'clock, while floating upon the ocean, two sailors were seen, one in a north easterly direction, and the other in a south westerly direction, about 5 or 6 miles distant. On Saturday morning early, a portion of the wreck was discovered about five miles distant, with a small sail and a flag flying; this remnant made a successful attempt to reach those upon the bow, whom they joined about noon. They were five males; they attached themselves immediately to their fellow sufferers upon the bow, whose number they swelled to 23, and abandoned their raft.

The 23 then proceeded to erect a jury mast, upon which a square sail was hoisted—the wind continuing to blow S. E. in which quarter it had been ever since the wreck; they were blown towards land, which became visible about 4 o'clock P. M. At sunset quite a strip of land was seen, and trees discovered. The night was passed without any material change, and on Sunday morning, upon the occasional lifting of fog, land was quite apparent about three or four miles off, which they continued to approach until they got within half a mile. The wind, which had been gradually coming round, settled down to N. E. about 11 o'clock, which blew the wreck along the coast, about the same distance from land during the day.

The wind gradually increased in violence, and the rain poured down during the whole of Sunday, until 5 o'clock, when it became calm and the rain ceased. On that night the wind came out from the N. W. On Monday it was clear and quite calm. At 12 that day the wind blew a light breeze from the S. W.

About 4 o'clock, four vessels passed within three miles steering East.

On Tuesday morning about sunrise the Schr. Henry Cameron, Capt. Davis, was seen about 5 miles off in an Easterly direction.

She continued to near within 3 miles, when the exhausted sufferers were discovered; she then immediately squared sails and bore down to the wreck, which she spoke about half past 8 o'clock A. M. She then passed by, and anchored within a short distance, Capt. Davis lowered his boats immediately and succeeded in transferring the whole of the sufferers to his vessel, where every proper comfort, at his command, was humanely furnished these unfortunate beings. Intelligence was given by these that they had seen another portion of the wreck during the whole of the preceding day, and early that morning.

The Capt. immediately bore down in the direction designated (easterly) and in about an hour came up to it; from this he had the gratification of rescuing Mrs. Noah Smith and Miss Rebecca Lamar, Chas. Lamar, two gentlemen and two negro women, in an exhausted and worn out condition. This work of humanity being finished, Capt. Davis bore away immediately for Wilmington, where he arrived about 7 o'clock on Tuesday, P. M.—To attempt to describe the feelings of those 30 persons, towards their

preserver, Capt. Davis—the sympathy of the crowd assembled at landing—or the mingled emotions of those companions in misery who had been separated, in misery who had been separated, and here again met in safety, though in suffering—time does not allow, nor is human language adequate. We can only add that 59 souls in all have escaped a watery grave, of whom 48 have already arrived at this community, all of whom it is hoped and believed will be restored to their anxious friends.

P. S. Since writing the above we received the following additional intelligence.

13 persons saved, among them Mr. Lamar. They reached shore near New River Inlet. Mr. Lamar and several others came ashore in a boat; the others on fragments of the wreck. Five are said to be near town, 12 miles. All are said to be likely to live—Two of whom have just arrived,—Samuel Bryley, Talbot County, Md. and Owen Gallagher.

From a *New York Correspondent to the Western Gazette.*

SIR—I hasten to transmit you the following slip, containing the latest foreign intelligence, the most important of which the account of Capt. Bently, whom the papers represent as having just arrived in London, after sustaining the loss of his vessel and cargo, and suffering great extremities in the North during the winter.

Awful Eruption of Skaptar Yokul—Disappearance of the Island?

No event which has failed to the lot of the chronologist to record, is fraught with a more dreadful interest than the one described below. No catastrophe ever happened, which was calculated to inspire the reader, and more especially the beholder, with so awful a sense of the wonderful power of the unknown elements that rage in all their convulsive energy, within the recesses of the earth we inhabit.

Description of the catastrophe of Skaptar Yokul, by Capt. S. R. Bently of the schr. Falero; from the London Chronicle of April 3d.

We set sail from Bergen on the 12th of November, having exchanged our cargo and repaired our vessel, with a fair wind and an open sky, but when we had made about fifteen leagues, we were struck by a violent storm from the westward, which lasted five days, and it demanded all our exertions to avoid the rocky shores of Norway. On the 18th, at sunset, the storm subsided, and we found ourselves in lat. 65 deg. 45 min. and long. 2 deg. 59 min. E., about in a line between the Lofoten and Faroe-Isles. The wind then shifted N. E. by N.; taking advantage of this we held our course westward seven days and nights, seldom changing sail. On the 25th, at about half past 1, P. M., Monsieur G. Potier, a French gentleman of some scientific attainments, and passenger to London, directed my attention to singular appearances in the sky, which he thought indicative of a squall. The clouds which darkened the horizon, along the N N W had a different appearance from any thing I had before witnessed, and while viewing them with some doubt, I observed in the air, something having the appearance of fine soot, which in the course of an hour began to fall upon the deck, and in a short time collected in considerable quantities in the folds of a sail, which was spread to catch it. The circumstance excited the greatest apprehension among our sailors, and all on board. Though frequently appealed to, I ventured no definite opinion, until about 4 o'clock, when by reference to my instruments, I found that we neared the coast of Iceland, and was satisfied that the phenomenon was owing to a volcanic eruption. In about half an hour our attention was arrested by columns of flame which occasionally lighted the horizon and became every moment more terrific. At last the coast appeared like a dark spot upon the horizon, frequently illuminated by flashes of light. By this time the ashes had become so deep that we were obliged to clear the decks with shovels, and the shower every moment increasing. We held our course till 8 o'clock in the evening, when of a sudden the waters around us appeared in the greatest convulsion, the surges were broken to pieces, and the surface assumed the appearance of a boiling cauldron, the wind lulled and the sail hung by the mast as if wilted in the sun. Thus we remained in awful suspense; not a word was spoken—all seemed to gaze upon a scene to which they were equally strangers.

The wind gradually increased in violence, and the rain poured down during the whole of Sunday, until 5 o'clock, when it became calm and the rain ceased. On that night the wind came out from the N. W. On Monday it was clear and quite calm. At 12 that day the wind blew a light breeze from the S. W.

About 4 o'clock, four vessels passed within three miles steering East.

On Tuesday morning about sunrise the Schr. Henry Cameron, Capt. Davis, was seen about 5 miles off in an Easterly direction.

She continued to near within 3 miles, when the exhausted sufferers were discovered; she then immediately squared sails and bore down to the wreck, which she spoke about half past 8 o'clock A. M. She then passed by, and anchored within a short distance, Capt. Davis lowered his boats immediately and succeeded in transferring the whole of the

situation; and it was with feelings of relief that we saw our vessel of a sudden laboring with a heavy gale that struck her, from the westward with a force that threatened to sweep our decks, as it bore us away from dangers so terrible, to struggle with those to which we were more accustomed. The gale passed us before it with unprecedented velocity, till day break, carrying away a sail and doing much injury to the rigging. At sunrise it slackened, and we continued to sail at a rapid rate, about ten o'clock, when we were borne against the wind by a strong westward current.

This circumstance filled us all with alarm, for having at our points we immediately concluded that we must be within the draught of the Maelstrom!—These apprehensions, however, subsided when we discovered that we held a direct course. About 3 P. M. the wind shifted and blowing nearly astern, we made 16 nautical miles per hour. About 2 A. M. we had found that we had left the current, and at sunrise to about 10 miles distance discovered our latitude.

Reported Re-call of Lord Durham.—The Rochester Democrat announces the re-call of Lord

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.

Small Poz. The measures adopted by the county court it is hoped and believed will prevent the spread of this loathsome disease; yet we still urge upon all to use the preventive of vaccination. We understand our physicians are now provided with genuine matter, and no time should be delayed in the use of it. At the hospital, at Mr. McCauley's, we learn there are now ten cases, one death only has occurred, and it is hoped no other case will terminate fatally.

Skin Plasters. On Thursday last, the Lexington City Council burned \$11,600 of their tickets payable five years after date, which had been redeemed under the order noticed some weeks since in the Gazette. This course has placed the city tickets on elevated ground.

Report speaks of the Turnpike Company pursuing the same course; but as it has not been officially made known, the paper is entirely uncertain, and cannot be put off more than 50 cents to the dollar.

Mr. A. Broadwell, of Cynthiana, has requested, by advertisement in the Western Visiter, that those holding his checks of \$74 cents, should not pass them, but send them home for payment, as there are many counterfeits of that denomination, as well as 75 cents.

Congress, in all probability adjourned on last Monday in conformity to a resolution which had passed both houses.—Mr. Wright's bill of removing the disabilities in receiving the notes of the banks which have emitted notes a less denomination than \$5, has, we understand passed both houses. As this bill embraces the substance of Mr. Webster's resolution, we should suppose that all the sound banks would immediately resume the payment of specie for their notes, and those who fail ought to be looked out with a suspicious eye. In some parts of our State, we learn that the question of resumption or non-resumption, is to be made a test at the ensuing election.—What say you gentlemen, candidates for election in Fayette, Messrs.

WILLIAM RODES,
HENRY CLAY, Jr.
JOHN CURD.
LARKIN B. SMITH.

What say you, gentlemen candidates? Are you for compelling our banks to meet their promises, or are you willing to leave them to be governed by the movements of Mr. Biddle? We ask for information; for upon that point will hang our vote, and we believe that of thousands. There is but little time before the election, and a prompt response on this subject, most interesting to the people, is expected.

STEAM BOAT AND STAGE RACING.—Whilst the loss of life and personal injury, from the carelessness of stage drivers are in the several cases units, from the same causes on steamboats they are tens and hundreds. The great destruction of life by Steam Boat accidents, arouses the feelings of all, and Congress has been besieged with petitions and memorials on the subject. Yet the every day business of overturning stages, whereby lives are lost and limbs broken, causes but little excitement.

On Monday morning last, as we are informed, two stages filled with passengers, in a race, ran foul of each other in the streets of Versailles, and both were upset. We believe there were no lives lost, or limbs broken, yet several of the passengers received considerable injury.

There needs no further legislation to put a stop to this stage racing. The very damages have been awarded by juries in all cases where suits have been instituted, for damage sustained by the carelessness of drivers; and although the whips are not always able to pay the damages, the proprietors of the lines generally are, and the courts will hold them responsible. Then if a suit was brought, in every instance where damage was sustained by stage accidents, our word for it, those accidents would be less frequent.

Mad Dogs. The Washington Pa. Examiner says that, within ten days, one man and four children have been bitten by a mad dog near that town.

Our old friend, Capt. John Fowler, had his leg badly bitten on Friday last, on the street in this city, yet we have hundreds of dogs running at large in our streets.

THE THEATRE. Although we have received the polite attention of the Managers, the excessive heat has hitherto deprived us of the pleasure which we still anticipate to enjoy. Being unable to speak of the entertainments from actual observation, we can nevertheless say, that common fame speaks well of the concern. Indeed some who are deemed good judges, say it is the most talented company who ever delighted a Lexington audience. When we recollect that Mrs. Drake, and Mrs. Duff have been upon our boards but a short time since, we should deem this a bold declara-

tion. But we hope soon to judge for ourselves. We are gratified to hear that the houses are good.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA. We are indebted to the editors of the Cleveland Advertiser for a slip containing the following intelligence from Canada.—*Ohio Patriot.*

From the Cleveland, O., Adv. Extra, June 30, THE WAR BEGAN IN EARNEST. Just as our weekly edition was worked off, and partly sent away, the following letter was politely furnished us by a gentleman of high respectability, who left that city on the 27th who says the disease did not exist up to that day. Yet the great and continued heat which has prevailed for a length of time, will, in all probability generate disease in that and other southern cities.

DETROIT, June 29, 1838. Yesterday a part of the Patriot forces to the number of five hundred crossed over at a place near Newport, on the St. Clair River, and were attacked by a party of Tories and Indians whom they defeated and maintained their ground, where they intend to fortify, it being a strong point. A reinforcement from Malden went up upon the steamboat Thames and report is current that the Thames was taken by the Patriots and all on board made prisoners. Five hundred Indians have gone over, or soon will, who will be followed by one thousand and more. The descent upon Malden will probably be made to-night by the refugees. The fighting is making in the province as the Patriots, according to despatchers are rallying to London, where a stand will be made and a junction will be formed. General ASHLEY's quarter's flag, has been flying at the Exchange, in Detroit, until last night, when it disappeared probably for the west.—The United States authorities are more troublesome to the Patriots than the Canadians, having taken the slop by which the Patriots crossed and towed her to Detroit.

My connection with the Observer and Reporter, as Editor, has ceased.

D. C. Wielkoff.

The present proprietor and part editor of that print has announced, that "he has engaged the services in that (the editorial) department, of one, or perhaps two gentlemen of fine talents, and high literary acquirements, who will devote to it as much of their time and attention as the nature of their own avocations will permit." And common report had announced to our citizens, those talented gentlemen; and from some knowledge of them, we were led to expect a paper entirely unlike the Louisville Journal & other kindred papers, who deem it necessary to assail the President and all who support him.

We say that from those gentlemen of talents we had no reason to expect the vulgarisms which are usual with many of the whig papers; yet, from an examination of the three first papers, we regret to perceive much of the usual slang of the party.

In the Observer and Reporter of July 4, in the leading article, headed "subtreasury dead and buried," we have the three following paragraphs in succession, which we acknowledge are too "tautologous" for our comprehension. They may perhaps hereafter be translated to suit the capacities of ordinary men:

"Here then the clever foot of abused democracy—the democracy of money and office—has made its ugly track, full and plain. And surely the long deluded and much wronged people will now know who the true old Nick is; will track him to his den, and there—where alone he can be conquered—will either smoke him out, or starve him, until he repents and submits to be governed by the people's voice, as expressed in the constitution and at the polls,"

"The signs are auspicious. The people are thinking for themselves, and acting as they think. This is all we desire. When we see it we shall have hope—until we once again see it, we shall feel that we are in fact but slaves, under the blazoned banner of liberty and law.

"Then, for this symptom of reformation; this hope of restoration to principle, to intelligence, to liberty of opinion, and to the guardianship of the constitution, we tender our congratulations, and offer up our thanks—giving with a peculiar emphasis, on this bright anniversary of the honor & independence of our country."

LOOK HERE. I WILL give DRY GOODS in exchange for 1000 pair coarse YARN SOCKS; 500 " fine do. " 500 Yards White, Blue, and Plaid LINSEY and coarse Blue JEANS. If the articles are delivered by the 1st of Sept. all persons wishing to dispose of the above articles, will call immediately.

T. N. GAINES, July 12, 1838.—28-3t

FASHIONABLE



Boot and Shoe Store.

No. 35, Main-Street, Lexington, Ky. near

ly opposite Brennan's Hotel.

R. OWENS.

LATE of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington with to hear you preach from this text: "He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved—he that believeth not, shall be damned."

We have conversed with Dr. Cloud, who prouised to comply with the above request, and will deliver a discourse on the said text, at St. John's Chapel, on the next Sabbath at 11 o'clock, a.m.

AT BALTIMORE.

120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

AT FORT BRADY, Sault de Ste Marie.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
820 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

AT HANCOCK BARRACKS, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels pork
210 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

AT NEW-YORK.

120 barrels of pork
210 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

AT BALTIMORE.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

AT BOSTON.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
820 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1838.

AT THE PUBLIC LANDING, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
220 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1839, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1839.

AT FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

600 barrels of pork
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
550 bushels of new white field beans
8200 pounds of good hard soap
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

300 barrels of pork
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour
275 bushels of new white field beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

AT FORT CRAWFORD, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

120 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

AT FORT SNELLING, SAINT PETERS.

240 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
210 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1839.

AT FORT WINNEBAGO, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

180 barrels of pork
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1640 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT FORT BRADY, Sault de Ste Marie.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
55 bushels of new white field beans
820 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

AT HANCOCK BARRACKS, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels pork
210 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
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The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

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100 bushels of good clean dry salt

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE



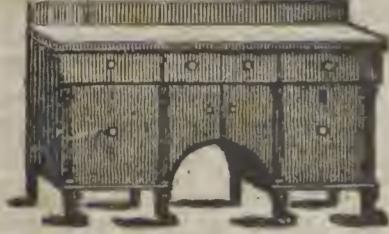
FROM LEXINGTON TO
MAYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MC CONATHY, Agent.

Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-t.



REMOVAL OF

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE Subscriber has removed his CABINET WARE-ROOM to Joxon's Row, opposite the Court-House. His stock is small at present, but he is enlarging it as fast as it suits his convenience; and it would not be a disagreeable task to furnish the houses of a few good customers; and it might be to the advantage of those that want Furniture to call and see him, as he intends selling cheap.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

March 15, 1838.—11-t.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38. West Main street,
Corner of Main-Cross street,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]
HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;

with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Custom-work.

He is also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt—those furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just

Received,

Lexington, June, 1838.—23-tf

NEW GOODS.

HUEY & JONES,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Corner of Main and Limestone streets
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR;

All of which they will sell on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1838.—16-tf

ROSIN THE BOW;

A Splendid Maltese Jack, 14 hand high, WILL stand the present season at West Brook, the Stock Farm of THOMAS SMITH, one mile west of the City of Lexington. Jesters Twenty-five Dollars, Mares Eight Dollars, payable at the expiration of the season, July 15.

PETER BROOKS,

AN ALDERNEY BULL, [MILK BREED], WILL be let to Cows at the same Farm at Ten Dollars a Cow. The produce of Peter Brooks can be seen at the farm.

J. CHRISTOPHER,

Agent for Thos. Smith

March 1, 1838.—9-tf.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL.

Peter Brooks, Liver and White Color, was calved the summer of 1834, and got by Alderney Admiral, and he out of an imported Cow, and by Willis' Admiral, he by the imported Admiral. The dam of Peter Brooks was purchased from Mr. John Willis of Boston, and was got by his Bull Admiral, her dam a cross of Bokewell & Coles, Holderness Admiral, Sir Isaac, &c.

(Signed) HENRY SHEPHERD.

August 20, 1837.

NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chin & Gaines, formerly (E. Winter's) and the greater part of the

Stock of Goods,

Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.

T. N. GAINES

Jan. 4, 1838.—1-tf.

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,

HAVING entered in partnership, tender there services to the public in the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and MINDFEY, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 10, 1838.—11-tf.

NOTICE.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS,

WILL, in future, practice in association.

Frazer's corner and Bennett's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-tf.

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,

HAVING entered in partnership, tender

their services to the public in the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY and MINDFEY, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Cartt, Jr. & Co, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTT, Jr.
J. McCauley.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Cartt, Jr. & Co, their entire Stock of

GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCauley.

NOV. 18, 1838.—3-tf.

JOHN C. CHEW & CO.

No. 52, Marble Front.

Dec. 21, 1838.—51-tf.

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